# THE UTICA TRACEDY.

LIFE OF THE PRISONER.

Her Maiden Name Was Josephine A. Fagan.

Her Alianes Were Mrs. Josephine A. McCarty, Mrs. Virginia Seymour and Mrs. Dr. Emma Burleigh.

She Was Formerly a Mistress of a Well-Known Politician.

At One Time a Notorious Lobbyist in Albany.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1872. The woman who wounded Milton H. Thomson and killed Henry H. Hall in a street car in this city pesterday is a remarkable female. Over forty years of age, she is still fresh and inandsome. Her manner and speech denote refinement and intelligence. She is well acquainted with the French language, and has, without doubt, received an exceptionally good education. Her three little children accom-Seid House, where they attract much attention.
They display the effects of careful training, and
exhibit a childish solicitude concerning the
welfare of their "dear mamma" that is painfully

At an early hour to-day the Coroner's inquest was At an early hour to-day the Coroner's inquest was commenced. The tragedy had produced such an effect on the public mind that the Court House was througed from the door to the Coroner's desk. The old and young were there of both sexes. The friends of the man Thompson were there in force; and it required but half an eye to see that a strong sympathy had been aroused for the woman and that the feeling in her favor was growing.

THE CONDUCTOR OF THE STREET CAR in which the snooting took place was the first wit-ness called. His testimony was mainly given you in my letter of yesterday. Officer Supple, who made the arrest, and Chief of Police Luce, into whose cusody she was transferred, were sworn. The Chief estimed to finding the revolver on her person. It was a six-shooter, with one barrel discharged. She Hall, and exclaimed frantically, "My God ! have I

Mr. A. C. Schutz, who swore that the woman is head. He further testifies as follows:-

Subsequently the jurors proceeded to the residence of the wounded man and took his statement. I give the material points of his testimony, as

When I found out she was Mrs. McCarty I told her she had better see thy lawyer about the matter; all at once she raised ser right hand; I could sourcely say what it was, but I in reluntarity raised my hand and the report of a pistel fol-owed, and at once I found myself wounded; Mr. Hall bropped torward; I supposed he was only alarmed; I think atruck her hand as I raised mine; it was all done in an

that statement. On the occasion of my first visit the was laboring under intense excitement. To-might the frenzied assassin of yesterday was hardly sable in the quiet, polite and pleasant ken woman. She is "smart," in the Yanked

MORE BEAUTY THAN MRS. MANSPIRLD. ore brains than Mrs. Fair, she is distinushed by that lady-like manner said to be charac-ristic of Mrs. Wharton. She converses with engular fluency, and in allusions to the shooting of yesterday expresses solicitude only for her chil-dren. To these three little ones she is devotedly at-

You will observe that the verdict practically rethe woman from the legal responsibility for voung Hall's death.

nsidering the importance and remarkable feares of the case, the whole of the testimony is ap-

John F. Reed, duly sworn-I reside at 33 Mary street,

Barres of the case, the whole of the testimony a periodical process. The second process of the case of

[From the Utica Observer, Jan. 18.]

The terrible tragedy which shocked our citizens yesterday created a greater excitement than was ever before wincessed in our city. The early edition of the affair, was sought after with avidity by all classes of persons while it was almost impossible to supply the demand for the last edition, which contained the full facts in the case, with the prisoner's statement and a sketch of her former history. Owing to the excitement whole prevailed over this san occurrence it was almost impossible to obtain a complete of correct history of the prisoner's evential life in the imitted time at our disposal, although, as stated in the Observer yesterday, they were substantially correct. After we went to press interviews were had with several ladies and geatlemen who knew the prisoner from childhood, and though many interesting incidents in her life were related, a still better

HISTORY OF HER LIFE FROM HER OWN LIFS, given under oath, has been found by our reporter, which is undoubtedly correct as lar as It goes; and in order that no injustice may be done the prisoner we give the exact words of her testimony before Judge Robert Earl, of Herkimer, sole referee in the Supreme court case of "Oliver Curtiss vs. Josephino A. McCarty, impleaded with Charles A. Coffin, Miranda Coolege, Griffin Coffin, Eton G. Burley, administrators, and Josephine A. McCarty, administrators, and Josephine A. McCarty, administrators, and Josephine A. McCarty, deministrators, and Josephine A. McCarty, deministrators, and Josephine A. McCarty, administrators, and Josephine A. McCarty, deministrators, and Josephine A. McCarty, administrators, and

19th days of October, 1866. The deceased, Pnæbe Williams, was the mother of the prisoner. Her maiden name was Phaebe Burley. She married Tereace Pagan, who was the father of the prisoner. After the death of the prisoner's father her mether married Camp Williams, who one day was found dead, with his neck under the hind wheel of a wagon loaded with shingles, while the horses' reins were taut in his right hand.

The action in the Supreme Court above referred to was brought upon a complaint praying the foreclosure of a mortgage executed by Phaebe Williams to Robert McCarty, on the 2d day of May, 1846, recorded in the Oneida County Clerk's office, for the sum, of \$700, with interest from the date of said mortgage, upon the farm occupied by the said Phaebe Williams, situate in the town of Augusta. JOSEPHINE A. WCARTY'S HISTORY UP TO 1886.

The defence in this action called Josphine A. McCarty as a witness, who, in the course of her examination, testified under onth as follows:

My name is Josephine A. McCarty: I reside between Albary and Troy; I am daughter of Phoebe Williams; I formerly resided with my mother on the farm in question; my father's name was Tereace Fagan; my mother and another husband by the name of Williams; he must have died when y mother and myself composed the family after his deeth, in 1845, 11ct home to teaches chook; in July's

In answer to the question, What is the general analysis of the general sputation of Josephine McCarty, and what has it seen for it is not community by man H. Warren, who at that date had been a fustion of the Peace in Augusta six or seven years estated, after objections had been made by the de-

Some Facts or the Life of the Murderess. From the Albany Argus, Jan. 18.]

Mrs. Dr. Burleigh, muruerees of Mr. Hail, is well known in this city, where she has resided for seven or eight years. In 1862 or 1863 she was the kept mistress of a noted pointical leader of this State, and lived in elegant style—d la Mansield—at one of the principal hotels of this city. The legislation of these years is supposed, and is generally conceded, to have been largely influenced by this woman, who was very intimate with many of the leading politicians, her pariors at the hotel being the resort of many prominent men. She disappeared from here very suddenly early in the year 1863, and was next heard from down on the Protomac, where she was engaged in sanugging quinne through our lines ever to the receis. The General in command of one of the divisions on the faxteeme outer line of the United States Forces (and General in command of one of the divisions on the extreme outer line of the United States forces (and who is at present in this city), arrested her there several times as a rebel spy, duding quinine on her person each time. She was dressed in men's clothes, and was known as "Johany MoCarty, the blookade runner." On each occasion the General in command received a peremptory order from the then Secretary of War, directing her immediate discharge. The "power behind the throne" which followed the woman, and always interposed its protecting hand, was never known to those in command, and ever afterwards she was left to go and come through the lines at will.

In 1864 she was brought to the attention of our authorities here by the presence of a goaliemanly appearing man giving the name of McCarty, and halling from the western part of the State. He said he was the clusband of the woman, but had not lived with her for some years. He wished her stgrature

In 1804 she was prought to the attention of our authorities here by the presence of a gentiemanily appearing man giving the name of McCurty, and haling from the western part of the State. He said he was the gustern part of the State. He said he was the gustern part of the State. He said he was the gustern part of the State. He said he was the gustern part of the State. He said he was the gustern part of the property. One of the originature to some transfer of property. One of the originature to some transfer of property. One of the originature to some transfer of the weighbors knowing anything about her or her boundes, other than that "many ladies visited her house aiter gark." Mr. McCarty visited her at Greenbuse, obtained her signature and departed, leaving no traces as to where he came from or where he went.

Our authorities next heard of her at the extreme western end of Clinton avenue, where she occupied a nouse in a lone, position, and where she was kept busy at her netarious practice. While living at this place she assumed the name of "Mrs. Vrrginia Seymour, from Ricamond, Va." Her ousiness was conducted so secretly that no hold could be obtained on her, though her terrible avocation was well known to the police. Flually one morning she appeared before Justice Cole and complained that a man named John Cady, to whom she had entrusted a bill of \$50 for collection, had obtained the money and would not pay it over to her. Cady, learning he was wanted, fled the city, but was captured some time afterward by Detective bilas hale. After looking up the prisoner "Mrs. Seymour" was informed of the arrest, when she hashtated to appear in the Court, saying she only wanted her money—she had no desire to prosecule. She was bail to Cady for an abortion performed on the wile of a merchant of this city (whose name we suppress, as no good can come from making it public).

In the meantime, another charge was preferred against Cady, that of stealing from her, while the officers had result for three yours. After this trial th

well known throughout the land. These two indictments were never tried, because the witnesses were spirited away.

Business Business prospering with her she removed to the west side of Broadway, a few doors above Clinton avenue, into a retired-looking house, before the door of which grew three large clims, whose dense follage in summer time and the tightly closed blinds of the dwelling concealed from the passer-by all traces of the orime daily committed inside the house. While living on Broadway her two children attended a private school kept by an excellent woman, who, on one occasion, remonstrated with Mrs. Burleigh for the terribic life sine was leading and of the danger she was continually running of suling some poor unfortunate. To this the Doctress replied:—"I have no fear; for should anything occur I can send for two doctors and a coronor, and on their testimony can have the finiter closed up at once,"

We next hear of her at No. 62 Howard street, where she has apparently done a profitable and thriving business, no doubt sending many a poor unitoriunate remale to her final home, as in the case of Maggie Campbell; for, despite the tostimony to the contrary, the public believe the woman Campbell came to her death by an abortion performed by "Mrs. Dr. Burleigh"—the name the Doctress assumed on removing to Howard street. At this place she won her great reputation as a successful acorticulets, and her house was known throughout the land.

HER ACQUAINTANCE WITH MR. THOMSON.

the land.

HER ACQUAINTANCE WITH MR. THOMSON.

Possessing an intelligent face, dark eyes, a petite figure, and dressing in etegant costume, she was a woman that attracted attention whonever met with. It appears that waile on board one of the river steamboats, bound for New York, while she was a hving on Broadwar, she met Mr. Thomson, and they occupied her room on the boat that night. The result of this meeting, she claimed, was a little girl. On her return home, having ascertained the name and resi-

denos of her companion, she commenced a series of black-mailing operations, at times drawing on Mr. Thomson, it is claimed, for four or five hundred dollars. He arranged for her removal to Howard street, purchasing the property for her to live in. Her demands became larger and more frequent, and, some months ago, he refused to honor them, saying he had already done more than she ought to ask of him. She then went to Utica, told the story in public, which finally reached Mr. Thomson's family. Not heading her repeated demands she continued her importunities, when he finally sold the house on Howard street, and Mrs. Burleigh, refusing to leave the premises under an allotted time designate by the Courts, her effects were taken from the house by the Sheriff.

Among her effects was found a bunch of wire, the various threads of which were covered with blood. This instrument is in the possession of the authorities, and is supposed to have been one of those most used in the practice of her terrible business. Such are the rumors we have obtained after diligent inquiry until an early hour this morning. Of their truthfulness so far as they relate to Mr. Thomson we know nothing; out so far as the statements relate to Mrs. Burleigh's history they are correct. She has been before our courts the past few years a number of times, but generally on complaints of lawlessness towards her neighbors. Being a sharp, shrewd, intelligent woman, she has managed to escape having justice meted out to her.

There are many leading men in our midst who know much of the woman, she being almost continually in law. Milton if, Thomson, her intended victim, is a leading cluze of Otica, where he enjoys the respect and love of an extended circle of acquaintances and friends. He is a man of generous impulses and a kind heart. Henry H. Hail, the lindeent victim, leaves a wife and one child. He was doing a prosperous business, and his future appeared bright indeed. Mrs. Burleigh's children are supposed to be boarding at some house in this city; but no

#### OBITUARY.

Richard King, British Army Courier at Natal, Africa.

Advices from Durban, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, dated on the 24th of November, 1871, annou death of the above named famous colonist in the

tollowing words:—
Colonists and Europeans are familiar with the name of Richard King, the Natal hero, who in 1842 made his gallant ride to the Cape, and was the means of sending speedy succor to the beleagered British troops here. The brave man died on the 10th inst., of epilepsy, at his residence at the Isl

British troops here. The brave man died on the 10th inst., ol epilepsy, at his residence at the Isipingo. He had made preparations to start for the diamond fields, and was to leave this month. The Council of Durban have passed a resolution bearing testimony to the services he rendered to Natal in the time of her greatest need, and expressing sympathy with his surviving relatives. In Maritaburg a movement has been set on foot to rerect a memorial to his memory.

This is what the Mercury says of him:—"In Mr. Richard King, who died at hypingo on the 10th inst., Natal has lost one of her earliest and her bravest pioneers. In the year .842, when the small garrison of British troops and the small community of British settlers stationed at Durona were beleating to the Boers, and when no alternative but surrender and starvation stared them in the face if succor did not come, Mr. King volunteered to ride overland to the Cape frontier with despatches. Mr. G. C. Cato, our present Port Captain, took him across the bay, and the brave-hearted messenger performed this journey of 300 miles, through an unknown and savage country, in nine days. Reinforcements at once were sent and the colony was saved. Such an exploit as this links the name of its deer forever with the instory of his country, and although Mr. King in subsequent years old much good service in other directions, as a citizen and a planter, he will be best known to posperity as the man who then saved Natal. A large attendance at his funeral bore testimony to the thorough respect in which the deceased was held.

The above named British officer died at Balgowan House, near Cheltenham, on the 9th of January. General Hope was eighty-five years of age at the time of his decease. He entered the army in January, 1800, and served with the expedition to Hanover in 1805-6; to Zealand in 1807, including the siege of Copenhagen; to Sweden in 1808, in Portugal and Spain in 1803-9, including the action at Lugo and battle of Corunna; what the expedition to Walchersn in 1800, the Fenimellar campagns, from 1811 to the end of that war in 1814, including the battle of Barrosa, siege of Crudad Rodrigo, covering the siege of Badajoz, amais in front of Salamanca and at Osma; battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, passages of the Bidassoa, Gave d'Oleren and Gave de Pau, and the battles of the Nivelle, Nive, Orthes and Toulouse, in the latter acting as assistant adjutant general. He received the gold cross and a clasp for ins services at Vittoria, Nivele, Nive, Orthes and Toulouse, and the silver war medal with five clasps for Corunna, Bussaco, Quada Rodrigo, Badajoz and Salamanca. The General was appointed colonel of the Ninth regiment of foot in Fedurary, 1843, and, in further recognition of his services, was created a Grand Cross of the Order of the Battlin 1861. ary, 1800, and served with the expedition to

Rear Admiral C. C. Dent. British Navv. From England we have an announcement of the death of retired Rear Admiral Charles calmady Dent, Royal Navy. As midshipman of the Achine Dent, Royal Navy, As midshipman of the Achille he was present at Cadiz in 1810, and of the Impérieuse and in her boats at the taking of a fort and convoy in the Guir of Salerno in 1811; was at the capture of armed vessels and convoy at Palinuro and Languilla; capture of Port d'Auzo, in 1812, and at the reduction of Genoa. He was mate of the Minden at the battle of Adgres, when he was wounded, when heutenant of the Eden ne greatly distinguished himself in her boats in several actions with the pirates in the Fersian Guir during 1819-20. When senior heutens

Sir Edward R. Gage, Bart. Sir Edward R. Gage, Bart. died, January 3, at his residence in Seymour street, London. The Baronet was second son of Sir Thomas Gage, seventh baronet, by his wife, Lady Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Valentine, diest Sari of Kenmare, hie was born March 20, 1812, consequently he was in his sixueth year. Sir Edward was formerly in the Scots Fusilier Guards, out had retired from the army. He succeeded his brother, Sir Thomas Rokewode Gage, eighth baronet, in 1868, who in 1843 had assumed the additional surname and arms of Rokewode, by royal sign manual, under the will of his nacie, Mr. John Gage Rokewode, of Coldham Hall, Suffolk.

A Veterns of Parliament.

Death has just carried off a venerable English country gentlemen, who was probably the very oldest ex-member of the House of Commons—Mr. country gentlemen, who was probably the very oldest ex-member of the House of Commons-Mr. Charles Tyrell, of Plashwood and Gipping, Suffolk. He was within a few days of completing the ninety-sixth year of his age. The deceased gentleman was a son of the late Rev. Charles Tyrell, and cousin of Mr. Edmund Tyrell, of Gipping Hall, who was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1774. Born in the year 1776, he took his Bachelor's degree at Emanuel College, Cambridge, three years before the beginning of the present century. He was one of the oldest magnitudes and deputy-licutenants of Suffolk of which county he served as High Sheriff in the year in which the battle of Waterloo was fought. He sat in Parliament in the libral interest for his native county in 1830-32, and represented the wastern division of that county in the first rejounded Parliament. Early in the present century, if not before the end of the last, se held a commission in the West Suffolk millitude and the Suffolk volunteers, and at his death was probably the oldest member at once of the University of Cambridge and of the British militia and volunteer forces. The deceased gentleman, who was twice murrice, has left an eldest son and successor to his estates, who is not very far short of seventy years of age.

William H. Smith.

We are informed through a telegraphic despatch from San Francisco of the death of this veteran this country at an early age, making his first ven-ture before the footlights when a boy. He became attached to the Boston Museum, where he retained for many years the position of stage manager. Latterly he has been connected with the California Theatre. He was the latner of Mrs. Sedley Brown, the actress.

Major J. A. Pullen, formerly of the National Ex-press Company (New York, Troy and Montreal Ex-press Line), died on Sunday, January 14, at his residence in Tarrytown, after a lingering liness.

# A NATIONAL BENEFACTOR.

A NATIONAL BENEFACTOR.

The Late Alexander Lorman Imitating George Peabody—\$170,000 Bequenthed to Charitable Institutions—Rewarding Integrity and Leugth of Service.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 19, 1872.

The will of the late Alexander Lorman, whose estate is valued at \$1,225,000, contains the rollowing bequests to charitable institutions in this city:—The Bilmd Asylum, \$50,000; Butimore Orphan Asylum, \$10,000; Aged Mon's Home, \$10,000; Month Index and Infirmary, \$10,000; Aged Men's Home, \$10,000; Lord Index, \$10,000; Month Hope Retreat, \$10,000; Manuel Labor School, \$10,000; Boys' Home Society, \$10,000; Poor Association, \$10,000; Maryland State Bible Society, \$10,000.

To Mr. Edward Roberts, 107 many years the confidential cierk of Mr. Lorman, a bequest of \$12,000, bogether with all of 1815 "winiture wines, plate, paintings, &c.

## AROUND THE CITY HALL.

Mr. Tweed and Albany Legislation Discus

There were two local political topics that were discussed yesterday among the few officials and loungers yet left who have not gone to Albany and who congregate around the City Hail. These were the rumored departure of Mr. Tweed for the West, which appeared as a telegraphic despatch in the morning papers, and the legislation as to city affairs now going on so flercely in the State Legis-lature. With reference to the first, a most emphatic proof of its incorrectness was given in the fact that present movements and future intentions of Mr. Tweed read the announcement with extreme surprise. His departure from the city just now would be unfortunate both for himself and the public, for there is reason to believe that negotiations are now going on by properly authorized parties by which all criminal and civil action against Mr. Tweed will be withdrawn on terms that will be quite satisfactory to the general public, and all reformers, too, who have not their own "little axe to grind" in obtaining the complete demoralization of Mr. Tweed, both socially and politically. As to the legislation at Albany which seeks to remove the Mayor, and the securing of all city patronage up to the time of the charter election, an opiaion was expressed in the City Hall yesterday by a counsel learned in the law that the Legislature cannot remove the present neumbent of the civil opialon was expressed in the City Hall yesterday by a counsel learned in the law that the Legislature cannot remove the present incumbent of the civic chair; that the acting Mayor has power to sign and countersign all warrants and make all appointments of a civic character, with the exception of that of the Comptroller, that any legal proceeding that removes the present the numbent also removes the Acting Mayor, and that, therefore, any legislation in this direction will defeat the political purposes of those who are angileg to secure civic patronage as a lever by which they can carry out their own designs when the charer election takes place. The discussion of these points was conflined yesterday to a limited circle, but it was within a circle that has hitherto shown itself to be remarkably well posted on City Hall movements.

## THE GERMAN REFORM MOVEMENT.

the mass of the voting Germans of this city without

distinction of party. Over twenty-one thousand

The German Reform organization is compos

voters have signed the roll of this association and pledged themselves to abide by the rules and regulations of the Central Committee, to which each Assembly district sends its proportionate delegates. Its members are about equally divided ameng Germans formerly identified with the republican and democratic parties.

Last evening a meeting of the delegates representing this large body of citizens met at No. 503 Third avenue and decided to nominate the following gentlemen, for officers of the Central Committee for the ensuing year:—Oswald Ottendorfer, renorm democrat, for President: Signamund Kaniman, republicant David M. Koenier, reform democrat, and Henry Clanson, republican, for Vice Fresidents; Marcus Ottenburg, reform democrat; Adolph C. Duns, republican, and A. M. Fetshaw, reform democrat, secretaries; and usear Zoilikoffer, Treasurer.

This ticket, combining, as it does, the most popular and efficient men among the German citizens in the metropoits, will be voted for and no doubt elected at the next meeting of the Central Committee at Beethoven Hall, and make the most powerful political organization ever formed in this city exclusively of one foreign element.

The Ninescenth ward 2,900 members.

One of the most important rules of this organization is that should any delegate be elected or appointed to a public position or ordice he shall be compelled to resign his place as a delegate to the Central Committee.

### HONEST HARBOR MASTERS.

in Favor of Hart—A Liberal Wharfinger. Yesterday morning Captain Jones, having recu perated his exhausted energies, reopened the court of inquiry into the alleged frauds in the Harbor Master's Department. The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. A. C. Davis, counsel for the defendant, called a witness, David Trundy, who, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I am a sailmaker, doing business at 28 South street; I introduced Niver to Hart at his own request; Niver spoke to me of money to be made in the canal district; he said that if Hart would let him manage

was to be made in the district; he told me he had made Hart a present or \$200, and that Hart had refused to keep it; he said Hart was footish to decline to retain that money; he said Hart had made a mistake; that he ought never to have been sent to that district; he was too honest a man; that conversation was after Hart had given returned to Knapp; he wanted me to persuade Hart to take the \$200 and keep it; I spoke to Hart as reright to receive the money and consequently could not take it from Niver or any other man; I don't think I told Niver what Hart said; Niver spoke me about getting up

for Hart in the shape of a nice waten; he wanted

ask him for \$50, and then if Pd go to the Erie Railroad Company he thought they would give \$50; he
said he would collect \$50 from Austu's line and \$50
from Milton Kanpy; he said he could always depend on Kanpy tor \$50 for a hing like that; he did
not ask me to do so, but it spoke he hart on the subwould not receive one as a present; said and
come to do his duty as harbor master, not to brite
or be brited; Niver told me that if Hart did not
allow Cushman to run his piers Cushman would
have him put out of the of district, as he had done
other harbor masters before him; had a conversasian with Niver alter Cushman and filed charges
against Hait before the Governor in January least;
he told me on one occasion that he believed Hart to
be a strictly nonest man; I told him I had been acquanted with Hart for many years and had always
found him to be

NUPRIGHT MAN;
that was about the time of getting up the present: I
was in almost daily conversation with Niver, as wo
are neighbors.

By Mr. Benenior—It was in the fall or 1870 that
Niver spoke to me about there being money in the
district to be made; atter he asked me to introduce
him to Hart, I never spoke to Hart on the subject of
Niver having said there was money in the district; it think I have told others—Captain Thurlow among
theur; Niver told me he had siven Hart the \$200; it
was after Hart had returned it that Niver said so;
but he did not mention the date of its return; he
was after Hart had returned it that Niver said so;
but he did not mention the date of its return; he
would account of them have been berthed in the
canal district; they usually have an agent; I much
Hart in the street and told him about it; he said he
would account that have been berthed in the
canal district; they usually have an agent; I made
an anow that some of them have been berthed in the
canal district; have usually have an agent; I made
an anowath as Gariek for money, merely represented
in young and the said he would have the said he
would account that have been berthed in the

## CANADA.

Commerce Between the Dominion and the United States.

Spirited Debate on the Trade Relations Before the Canadian Board of Trade-American Delegates Explain the Situation-The Two Countries To Be Represented in Washington in the Attempt to Remove All Restrictions.

OTTAWA, Caneda, Jan. 15, 1872.

At a meeting of the Dominton Beard of Trade in session here, Mr. Smith, of St. John, M. R., spoke on the question of injustice done to Canada by the government of the United States in the excessive consular fees and customs charges to which Canadian products are subject upon entry at United States ports. He briefly stated the grievances and proceeded to refut out the importance of trade of the ceeded to point out the importance of trade of the ports. At St. John the exports amount to about 56,000,000 annually, while the imports were \$5,000,000. The complaints were that the ma was one of great inconvenience, and in the sec place of great cost. The inconvenience the necessity of making double entry. The coast amounted to about five dollars and a half on each such entry. Merchants even then would not complain so much if the entry amounted to anything when made; but consuls' certificates, when presented to the Custom House officials, were not worth the paper on which they were written. They felt, under the circumstances, that they were compelled to submit to an injustice.

Mr. Smith here introduced a resolution on the subject, which was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. HAZARD, of Buffalo, explained that the consul's certificate must of necessity accompany all invoices coming into custom officers' hands, no matter at what port or from what country.

Hon. John Young thought that some reciprocal amounted to about five dollars and a half on each

Hon. John Young thought that some reciprocal arrangements should be adopted between the two countries. He was not aware that the relations between the two countries were different from those between the United States and other countries. He

fore the government at the present time.

Mr. McGILLESPIE thought that any remonstrance on their part with the United States would be juile, as the objection did not apply solely to St. John, but was a system adopted by the United States towards

Mr. SMITH, after a few remarks in reply, with drew the resolution.

Trade relations with the United States came up

Hon. Mr. Young opened the discussion, advo-cating a Zoliverein, which was opposed by Messra. Howland, Wilkes, Fry, Burton and others. Mr. Howland explained the position taken by the

Mr. Howland explained the position taken by the Dominion delegates at St. Louis. He said the feeling of the National Board was to give reciprocal trade only on their own conditions, with the evident intention of lording Ganada into annexation. Messrs. Lever and Hazard, American delegates, contended that the commercial men of the United States did not want annexation. It was less spoken of in the United States than in Canada.

Mr. Hazard stated that a Zoliverein was the only suggestion. The St. Louis Board would meet strong opposition from the lumber, coal and sait, monopolies; besides there were political obstacles to its adoption, but Americans were open to free commercial intercourse, and upon any fair terms would meet Canadians half way.

The debate resulted in a resolution to appoint a delegation from the Dominion Board to meet the executive of the National Board at Washington as soon as practicable.

executive of the National Board as washington as soon as practicable.

A second resolution, condemning a Zolfrerein, but expressing cordial willingness to negotiate for the purpose of relieving trade between the two countries from all restrictions, was offered. Both were the front movely passed.

The departs on trade relations would not have taken place during the session of Partisment, but the Hoard wished to give expression to an opinion on the subject of a Zollverein in the presence of the American delegates.

Billiard Championship of Canada

A game of billiards for the championship of the Deminion and \$200 a side was played at Chadwick's Hall last night between J. G. Bennets, of Toronto, and Alphonz Derome, of Montreal. The game was 1,500 points, carrom. The former came off vistorious, the score standing 1,500 to 1,200.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

At Tony Pastor's. Opera House the diversified entertainment nightly offered draws a continuous succession of crowded houses. The performance, consisting of songs, dances, gymnastic feats, negro burlesques, local sketches, speciacular tableaux, and sensational dramas presents enough of variety to please all tastes. Every week there is new. "Le Rot est mort, vive te Rot." No sooner is one novelty withdrawn than another takes its place; se the succession is continuous. Six years' experience as a New York manager has taught Tony to understand just what the eastsiders want, and that he has learned his lesson his success at his Bowery Opera House is sufficient proof. Among his stars for the present week are miss Jennie Engel, a charming serio-comic vocasist. Martin Colline and James Wreu, whose character drets are a marked and attractive feature, receiving highly an enthusiastic encore. Bindley, a musical wonder, who plays on several oursous instruments of his own designing, and the Lopez family, consisting of Mme. Lopez and four talented children. The Ethiepian department is strong comprising such favorities as Sam bevere, Frank Kerns, Jonny Queen, Frank Gerard, J. A. Graver and Hen Mason. In the dramatic company are Charles Sephert, an actor of merit; Mes Marie Gorenfio, C. Webster, Miss Celia lierd and Miss Amelia Gorendo. Tony Pastor Rimself is an established favorite in his comic songs, of which he presents several new enes every week, receiving highly half a dozen encores. The afterplece this week is a dramatic spectacle called the "Slave's Dream," written by John F. Poole, the tableaux, songs, choruses and dances in which are received with great applause, and which may be set down as one of the successes of the season.

Metropolitan Notes.

The matiness at the theatres to-day present the following attractions:—Fith Avenue, "Divorce" (twenty-fourth matines; Booth's, "Juffus Cæsar;" Olympic, "Humpty Dumpty;" Grand Opera House, "No Thoroughfare;" Comique, Union Square, New York Circus; Niblo's, "Black Crook;" Aimée's Opera Bouffe, "Barbe Bleue;" Bryant's Minstrels and Tony Pastor's.

Miss Clementine Lasar will give a concert at Steinway Hall on Monday, the 29th of January, at which she will be assisted by Dr. Leopold Damrosch, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Charles H. Fritsch, Mr. William H. Beckett and other eminent artists.

A talented and energetic young American artist,

William H. Beckett and other eminent artists.

A talented and energetic young American artist, named S. G. Pratt, who has been studying music in Berlin for three years past, has returned to his home in Chicago. During his absence Mr. Pratt has composed the following works:—"Magdalen's Lament," a symphonic sketch, a grand symphony for full orchestra and a tragic opera in our acts.

"The Catholic Choral Society" is the name of a new musical organization in this city, the mosical directors of which are Messra. Gustayus Schmitz, William F. Pecner, J. H. Gomien and Greiner. In the Board of Mainagement we find the names of R. S. Willis, J. Thorn, W. Lummis and William J. Hughes. The object of the society is the Cativation of Catholic Church music. To attain this end it is proposed to form a mixed chorus and to produce effectively the masses, motets and other religious works of the great masters. Such a society should be liberally supported.

Echees from Other Lands.

Gevaert's "Quentin Durward" has been success.

Gevaert's "Quentin Durward" has been successfully brought out at Antwerp.

Mesers, Melihac and Halevy are at work upon a

The Albert Hall Choral Society will abortly begin its rehearsals in Exeter Hall, London.

Miss Louisn Moore will shortly appear at the London Globe, with Mr. H. J. Montague, in an adap-

London Globe, with Mr. H. J. Montague, in an adaptation of "Gringoire."

The revival of Handel's "Deboran," by the Sacred Harmonic Society, in Exeter Hail, will take place on the 25th of January.

At the fourth of the Oratorio Concerts, London, on the 25d of January, Mr. Barnby's cantata "Rebekah" and Haydn's "Greation" will be performed.

Mr. John S. Clarke sailed Christmas week for America, but will shortly return, when he will reappear at the London Strand Theatre as Doctor Ollapod in "The Poor Gentleman."

The "Hamlet" of M. Ambroise Thomas has been received with great success in Brussels, M. Faure sustaining the litle part he created in Paris, and Mile. Sessi being Ophelia. At the end of the third act the King of the Belgians presented the order of Leopold to the composer in the royal box.